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POSSIBLE PRESIDENTS.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

THE Ohio Republican Convention on the 28th of July last, composed of 723 delegates representing all parts of the State, unanimously resolved that they "have just pride in the record and career of John Sherman . . . as a statesman of fidelity, large experience, and great ability," and that they respectfully present him "to the people of the United States as a candidate" for the Presidency, and will give him "our hearty and cordial support." The resolution does not present him because he was "born" in the State, nor merely as "a favorite son," but because "his career as a statesman began with the birth of the Republican party; his genius and patriotism are stamped on the records of the party and the statutes and constitution of the country," and because "his nomination would be wise and judicious."

Ohio has never failed in securing the nomination and election of any of her citizens upon whom she "heartily and cordially united," as she did upon Harrison, Hayes, and Garfield, and now does on Sherman.

Political sagacity points to Sherman as a candidate who will avoid antagonisms, and have in more than a united party that popularity born of great qualities and great achievements. He has the availability which results from great ability, long experience, practical conservative statesmanship, an intimate knowledge of all the interests of the country, a thorough acquaintance with the people and resources of every State, with the workings of our dual system of government in all departments, and in their relations to each other and to foreign nations. He is available because he has the highest order of executive ability, is efficient and profound in all that fits a man to be President, and has a record unblemished, and integrity unassailed and unassailable. His popularity has stood the test without one failure. Though never

a Democrat, he was four times elected a Representative in Congress in a district always previously strongly Democratic.

The result of Ohio elections has always been uncertain ; even during the war, in 1862, the Democrats elected a majority of Representatives in Congress. In all of the five legislative elections with Mr. Sherman as a prospective candidate for Senator the Republican party carried the State, and he was elected. In other years Ohio went Democratic, and elected Thurman, Pendleton, and Payne as Senators. In 1883 many leading Republicans of Ohio insisted that Mr. Sherman should, as the most available citizen, leave his place in the Senate, to lead the Republican party to victory as a candidate for Governor; but other counsels prevailed, and Hoadly, the Democratic candidate, was elected.

Mr. Sherman is now urged as a candidate for the Presidency, not by disparaging other eminent and good men, but because his greater services give him stronger claims and better fit him for the great office ; he can unite and solidify the Republican forces ; he can attract outside support, and so is the leading and most popular candidate mentioned.

It is not possible to give all the reasons which prove this, but it will be shown that, with twelve different classes comprising all, he is an available candidate, and with most of them he is the most available. "He is the only man in the United States Government whose views on all questions of public affairs in extenso are obtainable in book form," or otherwise.

I. Mr. Sherman is available to secure the votes of laboring men.

Many of our citizens engaged in mechanical industry in factories, workshops, mines, in forests, and in labor in other forms have recently effected organizations, some of which seek to promote their interests by separate political party action. A Presidential candidate in other respects acceptable, who can save the Republican party from disintegration at their hands, will be elected. Mr. Sherman will satisfy their just demands. Like other intelligent citizens, they can see that their rights and interests must be intrusted to one of the two great parties. They want a public policy which will secure employment, just compensation, payment therefor in good money, and otherwise insure their well-being. No man in Congress has done more, and no candidate for the Presidency so much as Mr. Sherman to secure

the enactment of protective tariff laws, the chief object of which is to give employment to labor, and by making a demand therefor to insure it a just reward. He has done more than any other to secure an abundant and good currency, to develop industries, to make a demand for and reward labor. His life, utterances, and public acts prove his sympathy with laboring men and devotion to their interests. Left fatherless at the tender age of six years he was thrown upon his own resources ; at fourteen years of age he became junior rodman on the Muskingum River improvement, and in this and other employments became inured to toil.

He always speaks of the laboring man, "whose reasonable demands ought always to be heard and always to be heeded." In a recent speech he indorsed the policy which welcomes "to our shores the well-disposed and the industrious immigrant," yet urges Congress "to protect us from the inroad of the anarchist, the communist, the polygamist, the fugitive from justice, the insane, the dependent paupers, the criminal classes, contract labor in every form, and all others [Chinese] who seek our shores not to become a part of our citizenship, but to diminish the dignity and rewards of American workingmen."

He is earnestly in favor of the exclusion of Chinese laborers. He voted for the act of July 5th, 1884, for that purpose, and on April 29th, 1886, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported to the Senate a bill amendatory of the Chinese acts, and made an able speech in favor of the exclusion. He voted for the act of July 1st, 1862, for Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges ; the eight-hour law of June 28th, 1868 ; the act of May 18th, 1872, to prevent its evasion ; the act of June 27th, 1884, to create the Bureau of Labor, and the joint resolution of August 21st, 1886, as to prison labor.

His position will enable him to carry doubtful States like New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, and Nevada.

II. Mr. Sherman can carry more votes of colored citizens than any other candidate.

His opposition to slavery extension antedates the organization of the Republican party. He has done as much if not more efficient service than any living statesman for human freedom, for equal civil and political rights, and for the intellectual and moral advancement of the colored race.

The Missouri compromise was repealed in 1854 for the pur-

pose of carrying slavery into Kansas. Election frauds, intimidation, violence, and murder were among the means employed to secure this object. At the age of 31, Mr. Sherman was elected in a strong Democratic district a Representative to Congress pledged to freedom. He presided on the 13th of July, 1855, over the first Ohio Republican convention, which nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor, and his speeches in the canvass aroused the enthusiasm of the friends of freedom throughout the nation.

On the 20th of March, 1856, a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the pro-slavery outrages in Kansas, and Mr. Sherman, though in his first term, was placed on it. He wrote the able report made to the House July 1st, 1856. This—the first great document on the subject in Congress—secured, in its varied results, freedom to Kansas, and gave to the Republican party success in the election of 1860. He gave his potential influence in favor of all the great measures for freedom, including the “Wilmot proviso,” the act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, the proclamation of emancipation, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and the acts to carry them into effect. During the war he was among the first to advocate the enlistment of colored citizens as soldiers.

In 1865 President Johnson attempted to reconstruct State governments in the South under proclamations denying to colored citizens the right to vote. Congress denied his power; the House passed a bill to reorganize loyal State governments; Mr. Sherman offered a substitute which, over the President’s veto, became the first reconstruction act of March 2d, 1867. Thus he became the author of the first act of Congress which gave colored citizens the right to vote. To this measure, its example and its fruits, and thus to Mr. Sherman, every colored citizen is indebted for his right to vote.

During the Ku Klux outrages on colored citizens, President Grant asked Congress to give him enlarged powers to protect them. For this purpose the “Force Bill” was introduced into Congress in 1871, but was defeated. The colored citizens have never ceased to feel that they were abandoned to a cruel fate by the Republicans who aided the Democrats in defeating the bill. Mr. Sherman was their friend.

He is now in advance of all others in demanding that “in

States where free orderly elections for representatives in Congress cannot be had, Congress should "enact laws for elections with protection to citizens.

He is "in favor of aiding the States in the education of illiterate children by liberal appropriations of public money" by Congress.

In March last, while stopping at a hotel in Alabama whose proprietor would not permit colored citizens to call on him, he immediately left it, and went to one where he received them with the utmost courtesy.

He can carry Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and other States, all of which a candidate not acceptable to the colored citizens might lose. Give them Sherman, and they "will preserve the jewel of liberty in the household of its friends."

III. Mr. Sherman will command the united support of the Republicans, and of many conservative Democrats in the Southern States.

A large body of men were in the Confederate service who accept the results of the war, demand a "free ballot and a fair count," desire the animosities of the war to cease, and that the resources and industries of the South shall be developed. Senator Mahone is one of these, and he has declared in favor of Sherman, who, more than any other candidate, is satisfactory to this conservative class. This results from his pacific utterances, from his prominence as an advocate of a protective tariff, and his conservative character.

In his recent Springfield (Illinois) speech he said :

"I do not wish to utter one word to revive the animosities of the war, that was fought out manfully and bravely by the two contending parties, with such courage as to inspire the respect of each side for the other, and to its logical conclusion of the complete success of the Union cause. All that I ask is that the defeated party will honorably fulfill the terms of their surrender, and that the results of the war may be respected and observed with honor by Confederates, and firmly, but with charity and kindness, by Union soldiers and citizens. For this I appeal alike to Confederate and Union soldiers, to the blue and the gray, so that when passion and prejudice disappear both sides will stand by each other in the improvement and development of our great and united country."

It was because Mr. Sherman had made a special study of the means of developing the resources of the New South, by the protection of industries, by opening new channels of trade and com-

merce with the American Republics and Brazil, by the protection of her citizens in all their rights, the education of her people, the growth of manufactories, and by peaceful relations among all the people, between all the States and with foreign nations, that the Legislature of Tennessee invited him to address that body, as he did March 24th, 1887, when he avowed all these purposes, alike beneficial to the South and to the great North, whose trade will be enlarged thereby. No such invitation has been extended by any State to any other candidate.

His nomination means an end to the Democratic "solid South," with Republican success in Virginia, West Virginia, and other Southern States.

IV. Mr. Sherman, as the author of currency, revenue, and public debt measures, and by their execution as Secretary of the Treasury, has rendered greater services on these subjects, and has more largely the confidence of business men, than any other candidate.

If it can be said that any one quality, more than any other, is required in a President for the next term, it is that he should be a great financier—not for one class, but for the benefit of all.

The history of nations is largely that of war and finances. With a conservative President for the next term, war will not disturb business; the great questions will be revenue and currency. The Government is collecting annually more than a hundred millions in excess of public needs. A Democratic House has been unable to agree on any reduction. The next administration must revise our revenue system, treat with other nations as to silver, legislate on the subject of greenbacks, national bank notes, gold and silver certificates, the public debt, etc. Mr. Blaine has said that Mr. Sherman has "established a financial reputation not second to any man in our history." This cannot be said of any other living statesman.

The Republican party came into power March 4th, 1861, with civil war imminent. The treasury was bankrupt, the credit of the Government so low that 6 per cent. 20 year bonds sold at \$89.10 per \$100. The total coin in the country was \$214,000,000, total currency local bank paper \$207,000,000, confessedly insecure and liable at all times to failure. The war came; it is officially shown it required an expenditure from July 1st, 1861, to June 30th, 1879, of \$6,189,929,908. Our people

could give a million soldiers to save the Republic, but who among her great financiers could secure the legislation to raise this vast sum of money, and establish a new paper currency that could not fail? As member or chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Sherman was, more than any other, the author of the acts of Congress which secured these results, by customs duties, internal taxes, greenbacks, by loans on government bonds, under which the largest indebtedness was January 7th, 1866, \$2,739,491,745, and the highest rate of interest 7 3-10 per cent., and by national bank acts which supplied the best currency the world ever saw, and by levying a tax of 10 per cent. on irresponsible local bank issues wiped them out.

He was in like manner the author of the refunding acts by which three per cent. bonds have reached a premium; the acts from time to time reducing internal and other taxation; the acts relating to coinage, and those authorizing gold and silver certificates constituting a part of our currency.

Early in the war the local banks suspended specie payment. Mr. Sherman gave us the great resumption act of January 14th, 1875, which brought resumption January 1st, 1879, and as Secretary of the Treasury he achieved the crowning success of perfecting the work of resumption, and of refunding the bonds at a lower rate of interest than ever before in our history. What have been the fruits? Funds were raised to pay the vast expenditure mentioned, the war was prosecuted to a successful issue, the credit of the Government was improved in the very agonies of flagrant war almost without the aid of foreign capital and in spite of foreign hostility, and now is better than that of any nation on the globe. The national banking system is better than the bank of England—better than any ever devised since the first banco in 1171. In this respect the statesmanship of Mr. Sherman exceeds that of all nations through the seven centuries succeeding. All these measures were so wise, that our people grew in wealth even during the war as ever since, the only instance in the world's history where such a result has been achieved under similar circumstances. After her wars with Napoleon, England resumed specie payment May 1st, 1821, under Sir Robert Peel's act, after a suspension since 1797. Peel's resumption was accomplished by withdrawing nearly all the paper from circulation, resulting in the ruin of the debtor class and of most of the industries of the country. Mr. Sherman's

resumption did not reduce the volume of the currency, and it was followed by prosperity, advancing from the day of its consummation.

And now we have an aggregate of coin and currency of \$1,747,331,525, with revenues too abundant, and our national debt, exclusive of greenbacks and less available cash in the Treasury, only \$908,788,275. The chief struggle with other nations is to obtain sufficient revenue, ours is to reduce it to the limit of our wants. The reduction of the public debt in England and France has been merely nominal for many years, and ultimate payment if ever made is for the distant centuries; the reduction of our debt is so rapid the only danger is it may come before we can adapt ourselves to the transition.

In all the elements of great financial ability and achievements, Mr. Sherman has no superior in the world's history.

When financial questions present the great work of the next administration can any citizen doubt whether gratitude, duty, and interest do not require us to place at the helm the world's greatest living financier? Nominate him and every business man will feel secure. The Germans, distinguished for their advocacy of honest money, whether Republicans or Democrats, these and others will rally to his support. He can carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States which will make Republican success certain. Is it wise to hazard the result with any other candidate?

V. Mr. Sherman will command the support of those interested in the protection and increase of the American commercial marine.

"Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation constitute the four pillars of our prosperity."

Mr. Sherman is in full sympathy with the policy of commercial development, by legislation and treaty stipulations. As early as March 7th, 1871, he introduced into the Senate "a bill to facilitate commerce between the United States and China and Japan and the countries of Asia." On December 11th, 1883, he introduced a "bill for the encouragement of closer commercial relationship, and in the interest and perpetuation of peace between the United States and the Republics of Mexico, Central America, and the Empire of Brazil." February 8th, 1886, he introduced another bill on the same subject. He is now chairman

of a joint committee of the two houses in regard to an exposition proposed to be held in Washington for the purpose of more intimate relations with the South American States. He is also Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, having charge of similar questions.

The whole country is interested in the increase of our commercial marine to save the money we now pay to foreign ship-owners, to give employment to sailors, to build new shipyards, and thus give employment to men, and make a market for our agricultural products and the timber of our forests.

VI. Mr. Sherman will command the cordial support of the soldiers.

He took his seat in the Senate March 23d, 1861. The attack on Fort Sumter in April precipitated the war. In April he tendered his services to General Patterson with two Ohio regiments at Harrisburg, with which he served as aide-de-camp without pay until the extra session of Congress in July, after the adjournment of which, under the authority of Governor Dennison, he recruited, largely at his own expense, two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery comprising over two thousand three hundred men. When Congress met in December he intended to resign as Senator and offer his services in the army, but at the request of President Lincoln and Secretary Chase remained in the Senate to render greater services there. Without his financial achievements and those of his compeers the rebellion would never have been suppressed. Brave soldiers were the first great need, but without the "sinews of war"—money—even they could not have saved the Republic. His financial measures fed, and clad, and paid, so far as money could pay, for their services, and has since paid their well-earned pensions. Before, and during the war, he was in constant correspondence with his brother, Gen. W. T. Sherman, and fully shared in his devotion to the Union.

Mr. Sherman is in full accord with the soldiers in all they ask. Chief among their requests is that Congress will "repeal the restrictions limiting arrearages of pensions to applications made prior to July 1st, 1880, and allowing all persons to claim pensions from the date of disability, without respect to the time of filing their applications." He declared himself in favor of this in a speech at Mt. Gilead, O., August 22d, 1885, and made an earnest

speech for that purpose in the Senate, January 27th, 1887. He reiterated the same purpose in his Wilmington, O., speech, September 15th, 1887, and denounced the President's vetoes of pension bills. On January 5th, 1887, he introduced a bill in the Senate to grant arrearages of pensions from date of disability to soldiers who lost a limb. He voted for the "dependent pension bill," and others which Cleveland vetoed.

The soldiers have no truer friend, and but few with equal ability to render them effective service. He voted for the law which requires a preference to be given to them in making appointments to office; he faithfully executed it when Secretary of the Treasury, and, as President, would not permit its evasion, as under Cleveland's administration.

VII. Mr. Sherman has been longer in the public service, has larger experience in public affairs, and has rendered more valuable public services than any other candidate.

He was elected to Congress in October 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, and served in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. Before he could enter on service in the Thirty-seventh Congress he was elected to the Senate in March, 1861, to which he was re-elected in 1866 and again in 1872. He resigned March 5th, 1877, when he became Secretary of the Treasury, in which capacity he served to March 3d, 1881, and having been in the meantime re-elected to the Senate, was again re-elected in 1886 for a term of six years commencing March 4th, 1887. He was elected December 7th, 1885, President of the Senate, thus becoming Vice-President; he resigned that office February 27th, 1887, and yet he remains a Senator.

In the 36th Congress he came within a few votes of being elected Speaker of the House, but having declined he was recognized as the leader, and so made chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most important committee of the House.

Here is a continuous service of over thirty-three years, so varied in character as to familiarize this illustrious statesman with the Government in all its departments and relations. This period covers greater questions, greater events, and more stupendous achievements, than have been crowded into any other equal period of time. On all these his great research, learning, and ability have made him profoundly versed. In his final conclusions he has never made a mistake on any public question.

In private employments the value of experience is recognized. He is the most popular applicant for such service who can perform it best. The "sober second thought" of the people demands that the best equipped man for public office shall fill it. He who has rendered most and best public service has claims to office as a reward for merit. To deny the justice of this claim, or the obligations to recognize it, is to give effect to the fallacy that "Republics are ungrateful."

VIII. Mr. Sherman will command the united support of all the Republican wool growers and draw a large support from Democrats.

A million voters are flock owners,—one-twelfth of all the voters, —a political power the Republican party will not ignore, a power which holds the fate of other industries in their hands. They have a national and state associations, and "mean business." A Republican candidate who has not been a pronounced friend of protection to this industry may lose enough votes in doubtful States to insure his defeat. Of the flock owners, Indiana has 54,069; Virginia, 32,498; West Virginia, 30,909; California and other States large numbers. The wool growers can turn the scale in these States. Mr. Sherman has said and done more than any other candidate to secure protection to this industry. It had no sufficient protection until the tariff of 1867, agreed upon by wool growers and manufacturers, and satisfactory to both. Under this, it prospered. It had the successful support of Mr. Sherman in the Senate.

And he condemned the ruling of the Treasury Department, which admitted at a duty of 2½ cents per pound scoured clothing and combing wool under the false name of "waste." On January 21st, 1884, the Senate passed a resolution introduced by him requiring a report on fraudulent undervaluations on imported wool.

IX. Mr. Sherman will command the support of the "Civil Service Reformers."

In the Presidential election of 1884 there was a large class of intelligent citizens known as "Civil Service Reformers," sometimes called "Mugwumps," led by George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, and Henry Ward Beecher. They had been Republicans, and are yet, though they supported Mr. Cleveland, as Mr. Curtis has said, "because as Governor of New York his course in support of the reform movement was acceptable to the great body of the independent voters."

Civil service reform was recommended by President Grant. Congress passed the Civil Service act of March 3d, 1871, for which Mr. Sherman voted. Mr. Curtis was chairman of the Commission under it. President Hayes carried civil service reform farther than most of his predecessors. He was supported in this by Mr. Sherman, then in his Cabinet. As early as January 26th, 1869, he reported back to the Senate a bill to reorganize the Treasury Department, and offered a concurrent resolution, passed March 2d, 1869, providing for a joint committee "to examine and report upon the expediency of reorganizing the civil service in the several departments," and for "a more economical and efficient performance of the civil service." On January 4th, 1871, he advocated Trumbull's bill to prohibit members of Congress from interfering with appointments to office.

He has not encountered antagonism from the civil service reformers; their opposition never has been aimed at him. His nomination would secure a vote which will insure success in New York.

X. Mr. Sherman will command the solid support of the Republicans of the Pacific Coast and the mining regions.

The people of California, Oregon, and Nevada are opposed to the admission of Chinese laborers. For some time their coming was not opposed, it was rather encouraged, until its injurious tendency was ascertained. Some eminent statesmen, fearing the effect on commerce of violating treaty stipulations with China, did not approve measures in Congress to restrict immigration until our treaties could be modified. Accordingly, two treaties were made with China,—one in relation to immigration, one commercial, which had the support of Mr. Sherman. He is earnestly opposed to such immigration. He voted for the act of July 5th, 1884, to prevent it. He subsequently reported back to the Senate another bill for the same purpose.

Nevada and other States are largely interested in silver mining. The demonetization of silver, or a limitation in amount as to the legal tender quality of silver coin, would impair the value of silver mines, diminish labor therein, and so the market furnished thereby. The debtor class would suffer by it, because it would enhance gold, the only remaining coin with which to pay debts. The same interests which require bi-metallic money here insist on treaty arrangements with other nations to preserve it there.

Demonetization in Europe would destroy foreign demand for silver coin for which our people want a market. Mr. Sherman has always favored silver coinage and the preservation of its legal tender quality. His resumption act of January 14th, 1875, made it a legal tender. He made a speech in the Senate in favor of investigating the complaint that the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans declined to receive silver dollars and issue certificates therefor as required by law. He favored silver coins with sufficient metal therein to make their commercial value equal to gold coins of the same denomination. He favored the several international monetary conferences with foreign nations to retain bi-metallic money, and on December 9th, 1867, introduced a resolution into the Senate directing the Secretary of State to furnish the correspondence in respect to the international monetary conference held in France in June and July, 1867.

England is one of the nations which limits the legal tender capacity of silver to forty shillings. The result is, our silver coins as such will not buy products in that country. With a view to secure an international ratio Mr. Sherman, on the seventh day of January, 1876, introduced a resolution into the Senate, adopted June 7th, "proposing a convention to secure uniformity in coins and money between the United States and Great Britain."

XI. Mr. Sherman has been and is the earnest and efficient advocate of all the great purposes and measures of the Republican party.

He gave his support to legislation declaring that "all naturalized citizens . . . while in foreign countries . . . shall receive" the protection of our Government, thus asserting the right of expatriation, a right further protected by numerous treaties which he aided to ratify. His liberal opinions have drawn to him the confidence of Germans, and other naturalized citizens, whose right he has always upheld. He has been the earnest friend of the homestead policy, and will receive the cordial support of the pioneers who have secured homes thereby. While favoring the policy of land grant aid for railroads in new States at the time when most needed, and conservative of all vested rights, he has "voted for the repeal of every grant where there has not been a substantial compliance or an active and reasonable effort to comply with the grant," and he has long since favored the policy of making no further grants, but of reserving the lands for actual

settlers and of prohibiting sales for speculation. He has been the efficient advocate of internal improvements to build up our interior cities, and secure cheap transportation for farm products, for shippers of stock, of grain, and other commerce on all the great water-ways of the country. He has maintained that Congress should regulate railroad and water transportation of interstate commerce to secure the same great object.

XII. Mr. Sherman can command more votes of the agriculturists than any other candidate.

He has supported all measures in Congress for the advancement of agricultural interests.

He has favored all measures to make cheap transportation for stock and farm products.

He is in advance of all great statesmen on one subject requiring attention.

The Republican doctrine is, that those industries should be protected which by protection can be sufficiently developed to supply our wants. Such protection does not ultimately enhance the cost, because home competition has always secured products cheaper than imports. Protective duties on raw sugar have thus far failed to develop the cane sugar industry sufficiently to supply our wants, and the result is, that the duty on sugar is in some measure a tax on the consumer. The value of sugar and molasses imported in the fiscal year 1886 was \$76,723,266, the duty collected \$51,766,923; our annual consumption of foreign and domestic sugar is about 40 pounds per head of population. Thus we are paying large sums to other countries for sugar, and they buy but little of our products. The present duty on sugar, if continued, will for a time be an onerous tax on consumers, and yet it would be unjust to the Louisiana and other planters who have invested money on the faith of protection to abandon them to destruction. Free trade in sugar with no inducement to increase our sugar product, would prevent the further development of cane sugar, and destroy the sorghum sugar and beet sugar industries, and the production of glucose from corn. Recent experiments in the new "diffusion process" of extracting saccharine from sorghum, conducted at Fort Scott by Mr. Colman, the efficient Commissioner of Agriculture, show that 98 per cent of saccharine can now be extracted from sorghum and sugar cane, being 28 per cent. more than by former methods.

Mr. Sherman has said :

“ There should be a decided reduction in the tariff on sugar, and then a bounty should be paid on American sugar sufficiently generous to procure the production of all the sugar in the United States that our people may consume. We have the best soil in the world for the sugar beet and sorghum cane, covering almost limitless acres. We ought to produce all the sugar we consume, and we may reasonably do so by a judicious tariff and liberal bounties to producers.”

Mr. Sherman is emphatically the farmer's candidate, a class of intelligent voters, comprising 54 per cent. of all, and whose industry is the basis of all others.

His nomination will insure success and restore the Government to the party which has a grander record than any that has lived since the adoption of the Constitution.